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The People's Press

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.

In the report of Gen. Jackson's recent success in the Valley, mention is made of the capture by Ashby's cavalry of an English Baronet, "Sir Percy Werden," a Colonel in Lincoln's army of subjugation. The true name of the prisoner is Sir Percy Wyndham. He was born in the East Indies, where his father, who was a Colonel in the British army, was for many years in the service of the "Honorable East India Company." His son was in the Austrian army as a Captain of Cavalry for eight years. On the breaking out of the Italian revolution, he joined the Piedmontese army of Victor Emanuel, and distinguishing himself at Solferino and Magenta. He landed at Palermo with Gen. Garibaldi, and fought with some credit to himself through the Sicilian and Italian war, up to the final expulsion of Francis II. from Gaeta.—These facts we have from a Colonel under Garibaldi, who served with the prisoner, and who has long been in the military service of our Government. The officer in question represents Sir Percy Wyndham to be quite a handsome fellow, with Van Dyke style of features, light hair and beard, and florid complexion, and about thirty-five years of age. He says the Baronet came to the United States a mere military adventurer, and was availed of by Lincoln, who gave him the command of a fine cavalry regiment. The roving Englishman can now add to his experience something of life in a Southern Military prison.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE WAR—A SUMMARY.

Clarke's (Confederate) history of the war, brought down to the battle of Shiloh, gives the total number of battles and skirmishes up to April 8, 1862, at one hundred and fourteen—eighty-one of which were Confederate, and thirty-three Federal, victories. The losses of the Confederates in all the engagements sum up as follows:—Killed, 3,242; wounded 14,530; captured, 21,887. The Federal loss is thus stated: Killed, 12,023; wounded, 20,486; captured, 14,279. Recapitulation—total number of Confederates killed, wounded and prisoners, 39,159; total number of Federals killed, wounded and prisoners, 46,728. Number against the Federals, 7,569. The largest figures against the Federals are at Shiloh, viz: 2,500 killed, 9,000 wounded, and 3,700 captured.

Fort Donelson is thus stated; Confederates killed, 231; wounded 1,007; captured, 8,789. Federals killed, 1,200; wounded, 2,000.

Island No. 10 is thus stated: Confederates killed, 3; wounded 3; captured, 5,000. Federals killed, 150; wounded, 3,000.

FRESHET IN ROANOKE.

The oldest inhabitant we are assured never witnessed so large a freshet as overflowed the Roanoke River last week. The most painful apprehensions are felt for the total loss of the immense corn crop, because of the difficulty of replanting in time.

At the farm house of T. P. Devereux, Esq., in Halifax, the water was never known to be so high before by 19 inches. His dwelling is situated on a bluff, overlooking the farm. The water rose so high around his dwelling as to prevent all egress or ingress. His highest dykes or levees were submerged. The loss of the crops, cattle, hogs, &c., on the river, both in Halifax and Northampton, must have been considerable. We learn that Col. J. H. Whitaker, besides other losses, had three negro men drowned. Even houses are said to have been borne on by the current down the river.—*Raleigh Register.*

BLACKING.—Fill a snuff bottle (if the snuff dipping girls can spare it,) nearly full of soot from a common chimney, put in a good drink (dont' mistake your mouth for the bottle), shake well and you have a first rate blacking for all kinds of [illegible] leather, and without brushing.

HOW THEY GOT THE GUN.

A well-known correspondent of the Iredell Express writes:

One night our pickets were charged upon by pretty heavy squads of both infantry and cavalry; signal guns were fired, our reserve brought up, and the clatter of musketry began. The signs for a general battle were propitious, but all soon vanished when our heavy cannons on the forts opened on them. The incessant thunder from our guns was really appalling to us, how much more so to those in whose ranks the shells were making such direful havoc. They could not stand it, and in fifteen minutes withdrew, taking their dead and wounded with them, with the exception of one dead man, lying within fifty yards of our rifle pits, who was probably overlooked. There he lay during the balance of our stay at Yorktown, a week or more, and for aught I know may be there yet.

As remarked before, he lay not more than fifty yards from our pits, not further from the Yankees, and in full view of both. For these reasons no one ventured out to bury him, and as no flag of truce was sent out, he was permitted to stay. As a matter of course there was much conjecturing as to what he might have. Innumerable surmises concerning his gold, silver, pistols, &c., went the rounds of every camp fire in our regiment. Among all they were sure of but one thing and that was that he had a gun of some sort which could be seen distinctly; and under the circumstances that gun would certainly be a valuable trophy. This subject was discussed several nights; the excitement ran high; many fellows boasted that when it came their time to go on picket they would get that gun, *that they could sure*, perhaps spin out an oath to it. But their turns came, and so came they back to camp without the gun. After all their boasting, the risk seemed too great. The dead man was watched with hawk eyes by the Yankees, nor could our boys raise their heads, or an arm above the bank of earth that concealed them, but a shower of balls whistled about them. Finally an intimate friend of mine allowed curiosity to become his master; perhaps not so much curiosity either as recklessness, and his "dont care a continental" sort of disposition; be that as it may, he resolved to get the gun or let the Yankees get him in the scrape. For half an hour he watched the Yankees with one eye above the parapet; he said they were not so much on the look-out, and taking advantage of the opportunity, he got out of his "hoill" as he called it, lay flat on the ground and began "making the trip" snake fashion. He began to think it was half a mile instead of fifty yards, but lay lower than he ever lay before, and kept crawling.

"Oh," said he, "Nat, you can't imagine how fidgetty I felt about the time I was going to lay hold of my stiff customer. Ay, yes, and stink—the g-e-e-s buck."

"Did you turn him over?"

"I had no time for inspection; I thought the air was full of Yankees, all coming at me with bayonets fixed; so grabbing the gun by the muzzle I began to crawish. But he would not come—the fellow had hold of it too tight; I had to get back to him and absolutely tear his hands loose. At last I had the gun, and I knew very well that I had no time for fooling, but crawling was too slow, and jumping up I made the fastest time on record, back to my pit."

"But were you not fired on?" I asked.

"O yes," said he, "when I was half way back, I was discovered, and several balls whistled close to my ears; they only made me git quicker."

And he did "make the trip," as he called it, and has for his trouble one of Colt's five shooter army rifles, in fact a splendid gun. It excited considerable wonder in camp, and could be sold at any time for $150—$200 has been offered. He returned his Minnie rifle to the armory and uses "the one wrenched from a dead Yankee" altogether. Perhaps you would like to know the name of the fellow who ventured so far? I will give you the "first letters," viz: *Reuben S. Lollar*, of the Saltillo Boys.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

When the truth is told, says the Richmond Whig, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more men, for the field, than any other State in the Confederacy. She has armed, equipped and clothed them in a style which other States may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Courthouse, Seven Pines, and under Stonewall Jackson. They have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg declaration. Their losses are surprising. Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in the camp and on the march. They do not depredate. They are brave and modest—regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the illegal Governor Stanly could see the powerful columns that this [illegible] to the war, his traitorous heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole duty to the [illegible], and without bra[illegible]

HORRIBLE SCENES.

A lady who has recently reached her own dear "Sunny South," after a long and most disagreeable sojourn at the North, confirms all that has been said of the vast number of Yankee wounded in the battles of May 31 and June 1st. The mammoth steamer Commodore Vanderbilt, reached New York, with 800 wounded on board, and the scene of suffering and misery which she presented is said to have been well nigh indescribable.—The wounds were in every conceivable portion of the body, and in many cases, from their severity and long neglect, they had festered, and the stench on board the steamer was intolerable. The surgeons had divested the poor creatures of all outer clothing, filled with gore and dirt, and caused the garments to be cast overboard, but this did little towards relieving the sufferings of the patients, or mitigating the intensity of the stench.—These 800 maimed and mutilated bodies reached New York in the day time, and it required every available vehicle in that vast city to transport them to the hospitals.

An immense crowd was gathered at the wharf to greet the arrival of the steamer, and the lamentations and cries of wives, daughters and sisters, mingled with the heart piercing shrieks of the wounded and the dying, produced a sensation in New York such as had not been witnessed since the war commenced. Many, it is said, were loud-mouthed and out-spoken in their denunciations of the war, declaring it the work of politicians and abolitionists, and at one period of the excitement, it was feared that there would be a popular outbreak against some of the especial champions of the unnatural war who reside in York.

These things were witnessed by thousands, but not a newspaper in the city dare refer to it in its columns, so completely has the despotic sway of Lincoln suppressed the freedom of the Press.

Our informant states further that every hospital in the New England States is filled with the sick and wounded of the Union army, and the great cry now is for nurses, physicians and hospital accommodations.—She thinks the great body of the Northern people are heartily tired of the war, but they have no power to stop it.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE LATE COL. ASHBY.

The following communication appears in the New York Express:

Col. Turner Ashby, said to have been killed in the last battle in the Valley of Virginia, near Harrisonburg, was not a soldier by profession, and had not enjoyed the advantages of a military education. For several years previous to this civil war he was engaged in business as a merchant at Markham Station, on the Manassas railroad, a few miles east of Front Royal. His first experiment in military matters was during the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, when he held his first command under Gov. Wise. It was the distinction he won there that opened to him the position which he held and adorned since the beginning of this war.

As a business man his aim seemed to be not so much to make money, as to employ his active mind in an honorable calling and one useful to his friends and neighbors. He was eminently distinguished in all his dealings, and honorable and high minded in his personal intercourse. Though his means were far from ample, his expenditure, while never excessive, nor given to dissipation, was generous and judiciously made under the promptings of a large and warm heart. His happiness seems to have been sought and found in contributing to the amusement and happiness of others. He was a constant attendant upon the service of the Episcopal Church, though not a member so far as the knowledge of the writer goes.

It was one quite common entertainment during the summer, at the Springs and elsewhere, to have displays of horsemanship, at mock tournaments. In these exhibitions Turner was always among the most distinguished for fearless, graceful and splendid exploits in riding. Here, no doubt, was some of the schooling of which he has since shown so much.

In person he was rather below than above medium stature, but with one of the best knit frames one meets among a thousand. He could not have been much more than thirty years of age, certainly less than thirty-five. His complexion was very dark, with hair and heavy black beard worn full and flowing, and fine brown eyes, in which good nature predominated.

All who knew Turner Ashby must mourn his death, as the death of one esteemed and loved.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHICKAHOMINY.

Capt. OSBORNE, of Iredell, N. C.—This gallant gentleman was wounded in the battle of the 31st May, near Richmond, while leading his company in a charge on the enemy's batteries. His wound disabled him, and he fell upon the field, where he remained for some time. Fearing the enemy might bayonet him, he drew his revolver and kept a sharp look out as the fight progressed. After a while he saw a strong, athletic man coming towards the place where he was lying, and discovering him to be a Yankee, he coolly awaited his approach. As soon as he came within certain range of his pistol the Captain hailed him and ordered him to surrender. The Yankee took a momentary glance, and seeing the Captain's pistol was bearing upon him with steady and deadly aim, he instantly dropped his rifle. "Throw away your belt," said the Captain. It was done. "Now back yourself up to me," was the next command. "Squat down so that I can get upon your back." The Yankee was compliant; and the Captain, with his pistol still bearing upon his trembling prisoner, crawled upon him, and orderd him to march into the Confederate camp. The rider and the ridden safely arrived at the Captain's headquarters. The former is recovering of his wounds, and the latter is said to be among the prisoners now at this place.

Capt. JOHN B. ANDREWS, of Iredell.—This [illegible] company [illegible] was one of the only two Captains in the 4th North Carolina not killed or wounded in that fight. He, however, very narrowly escaped being captured. At that part of the fight near the enemy's battery, after our men had taken it, we believe, Capt. Andrews found himself separated from his men and surrounded by a number of Yankees. With great presence of mind he saw his only chance of escape depended on the success of a ruse, and instantly became almost frantic with rage against the "rebels," and perfectly reckless of his life. One of the federals seemed to suspect that he was not exactly right, and asked him why he wore a white band on his hat. Scarcely heeding the question, he bitterly answered—"the lousy rebels wear them, and I have as much right to one as they," and immediately put off after them with a Yankee rifle which he just then picked up, declaring he would "make some of them bite the dust or die in the attempt." Having gone some little distance, he fired his gun, and made a straight coat tail for the Confederate lines. But the Yankees were watching him, and not understanding this last desperate movement, their suspicions began to ripen into conviction, and they sent a volley of balls after him. They whistled harmlessly around him. The Captain's exhausted strength came back to him, and he admits that he did some of the tallest kind of running until safely amongst his friends again. He keeps the Yankee rifle as a memento of his escape.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS.

A late number of the "Spirit of the South" contains the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Committees of Safety at Culbert, Ga., and Eufaula, Alabama:

"WHEREAS, Authentic information has been received that Gen. Robert Toombs, of the C. S. A., Col. A. P. Rood and others owning large plantations on the Chattahoochee river—influenced, as we believe, more by avarice than patriotism, have planted unusually large crops of cotton, thereby, curtailing to that extent, the provision crop necessary for the support of our suffering country; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. Robt. Toombs, Col. A. P. Rood, and others who have followed their pernicious example, be requested to withdraw all their available negro labor from the cultivation of their cotton crops, and place it in charge of the Committees appointed to superintend the defence of the river.

Resolved, That although it may not be regarded as pertinent to the objects for which this meeting has assembled, yet we cannot withhold the expression of our unqualified indignation at those who have recklessly disregarded the wants and necessities of our army, by planting more cotton than is sufficient for domestic use. Their purses may be better filled—but we trust they will not fail to receive the reward due their unpatriotic conduct."

We find in the Georgia papers the following dispatch from Gen. Toombs in answer to the resolutions of the committee of public safety of Randolph Co. Ga. and Eufaula, Ala.

RICHMOND, June 11, 1862.

To Messrs. Geo. Hill, A. F. Newsom, and Wm. Carter, Committee:

Gentlemen: Your telegram has been received.—I refuse a single bale. My property, as long as I live, shall never be subject to the orders of those cowardly miscreants, the Committee of Public Safety of Randolph county and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you cannot intimidate me.

(Signed) ROBERT TOOMBS.

The Great Battle.

A VIEW OF THE GROUND—INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST—MAGRUDER'S ATTACK ON SUNDAY—McCLELLAN'S RETREAT—HIS POSITION ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The impossibility of obtaining from the Richmond papers a full, authentic and circumstantial account of the great battle before Richmond as it progressed, with the particular part which each regiment, brigade and division has borne in the conflict, obliges us to give our readers what seems to be the most reliable, and best adapted to convey to the mind a correct idea of the affair. The following account of the Examiner brings up the affair, added to what appeared in our last issue, to Monday night last:

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

To keep the track of the battles which have swept around Richmond we must have reference to the principal points of locality which have become familiar in these accounts. It will be recollected that it was on Thursday evening when the attack was commenced on the enemy near Meadow Bridge. The locality is about six miles distant from the city, on a line almost due North. This position was the enemy's extreme right. His line extended from here across the Chickahominy, near the Powhite creek, two or three miles above the crossing of the York river railroad. From Meadow Bridge to this railroad the distance along the Chickahominy on the North side is about ten miles. The different stages between the point indicated, along which the enemy were driven, are Mechanicsville, about a mile North of Chickahominy; further on, Beaver Dam creek, emptying into the Chickahominy; then the New Bridge road, on which Cold Harbor is located; and then Powhite creek, where it will be recollected, the enemy was pursued after having been driven from his strong postion behind Beaver Dam Creek.

The York river railroad runs in an easterly direction, intersecting the Chickahominy, about 10 miles from the city. South of the railroad is the Williamsburg road, connecting with the Nine Mile road at Seven Pines. The former road connects with the New Bridge road, which turns off and crosses the Chickahominy. From Seven Pines, where the Nine Mile road joins the upper one, the road is known as the old Williamsburg road, and crosses the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge.

With the bearing of these localities in his mind, the reader will readily understand how it was that the enemy was driven from his original strongholds on the North side of the Chickahominy, and how, at the time of Friday's battle, he had been compelled to surrender the possession of the Fredericksburg and Central railroads, and had been pressed to a position where he was cut off from the principal avenues of supply and escape. The disposition of our forces was such as to cut off all communication between Gen. McClellan's army and the White House on the Pamunkey river; he had been driven completely from his Northern line of defences; and it was supposed that he would be unable to extricate himself from his position without a victory or a capitulation. In front of him, with the Chickahominy, which he had crossed, in his rear, were the divisions of Gens. Longstreet, Magruder and Huger, and, in the situation as it existed on Saturday night, all hopes of his escape were thought to be impossible.

On Sunday morning it appears that our pickets, on the Nine Mile road having engaged some small detachments of the enemy and driven them beyond their fortifications, found them deserted. In a short while it became known to our generals that McClellan having massed his entire force on this side of the Chickahominy, was retreating towards James river, having stolen a march of twelve hours on Gen. Huger, who had been placed in position on his flank to watch his movements.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST—SCENERY ON THE BATTLE FIELD, ETC.

There appears to have been some imperfect statements as to what forces were engaged in Friday's assault on the enemy's work at Gaines' farm, where was, in fact, the great wrestle of the contest. From the best information we can obtain, it appears that Gen A. P. Hill's division, supported by Gen. Pickett's brigade, from Gen. Longstreet's division, made the first assault upon the enemy's works, and were afterwards reinforced by Gen. Whiting's division, when the enemy were dislodged. Whiting's division is composed of the Fourth Alabama, Eleventh Mississippi, Sixth North Carolina, Second Mississippi, First, Fourth and Fifth Texas, and Tenth Georgia.

A hill east of Mechanicsville offered an eminence, from which could be observed much of the progress of three day's combat; the smoke of the battle affording the outlines to the positions of the forces engaged.

All day Friday and Saturday, as well as yesterday, there could be seen hanging over the woods a heavy haze, welling up from the scene of the fight. The shells often went up to a great elevation, and falling and exploding were generally harmless. In the woods beyond Mechanicsville some of the trees, as thick around as a man's body, are shot through and through by round shot, and the bushes are everywhere cut and nipped by the bullets.

Signs of human habitations, fences, and fruit trees, have been swept from the face of the country, as far as our army or that of the enemy has progressed in Hanover county.

The woods and swamps are represented as full of Yankee deserters, and they could be brought in in any numbers if our troops desired to leave the regular lines and go to the front for that purpose.

The farmers residing in the neighborhood of the battle fields have, with great unanimity and patriotic devotion, responded to the demand for hospital accommodations, and have opened their dwellings and out houses for the use and occupation of the wounded. Among the trophies of our victory are several very fine Federal flags taken from the enemy on Saturday and Sunday. One belongs to the 'Bucktail Rifles,' of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and two others to the Fourth New Jersey regiment.

Around Mechanicsville the houses had been occupied by the troops of both armies, and the scenes of devastation and desolation are very great.

Throughout the whole country the houses are shattered, and nearly shot into pieces by the cannon balls of the opposing armies. At Mechanicsville the explosion of a shell knocked a large house into fragments, and killed six men who were resting there.

In Hanover county the scene of destruction is wide and appalling. At Ellis' Mills the wounded of both sides were lying through Saturday and Sunday. A great many of the dead were picked from the canal at the mills. One poor fellow was found lying on the side of the hill with his musket beside him and a shot through his breast.

At Dr. Atkinson's farm, from which the enemy bore off after the fight at the mills, the fighting was terrific and the loss heavy on both sides. The house of this gentleman is filled with the dead and wounded, and the enemy's surgeons were among them, they being furnished with every facility. They had unattended for miles, sick, prostrated and wounded. The Yankees have their hospitals in the woods, and thousands are lying around under the attention of their surgeons. Amputation is going on all the time, but the green leaves furnish great relief to the wounded. The demand for coffins is so great that some of the houses were torn down on the route to make coffins for the dead.

Some fifty bodies were taken out of the canal at Gaines' mills. Over 500 horses were lost belonging to the several batteries and their carcasses are now infecting the air.

GEN. MAGRUDER'S AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY ON SUNDAY.

We learn that about sundown Sunday Gen. Magruder's division came up with the rear of the enemy and engaged a portion of his forces for about an hour and a half.

After passing the enemy's camp, on the York River railroad, our troops pushed after the enemy, and came up with him on the Williamsburg road, a mile east of the Seven Pines, opposite Mr. Wm. Sedgwick's farm. The enemy were posted in the thick piece of pines north of the Williamsburg road, behind entrenchments of great strength and elaborate finish. The Howitzer battalion began the fight by shelling the woods. From the direction of the railroad, Kershaw's brigade and other troops marched down the Williamsburg road and dashed into the woods by a flank movement to the left. Here the fight raged furiously until darkness put an end to the contest. Our men laid on their arms, with the design of renewing the battle with the return of daylight.

When the day broke the enemy had again disappeared. Magruder's division followed in pursuit, capturing a large number of prisoners on the way. The demoralization of the retreating army was attested by the large number of stragglers which had left the main body, surrendering themselves as prisoners to our men. Yesterday it was reported that the number of prisoners taken on the track of the retreating enemy amounted to several thousand.

The deserted camp of the enemy near the railroad was filled with valuable booty. Their splendid grey canvas tents, pitched over two miles of country, were standing in good order. The military chests of officers, which were left in great numbers, indicated that the encampment had been occupied by Meagher's Irish brigade, a Pennsylvania, a New York, and a Massachusetts brigade. As our men passed hastily through the camp, they helped themselves to such articles as suited their fancy. There was a variety of booty sufficient to gratify the most varied taste.

Our loss in killed and wounded in Sunday's affair is reported to be inconsiderable—about a hundred men.

MOVEMENTS OF YESTERDAY—M'CLELLAN'S RETREAT INTERCEPTED.

Yesterday every one seemed lost and bewildered in their imaginations of what had become of McClellan's army. There was no certain announcement that he had yet reached the river. As the day progressed, it became known that Jackson's division had crossed the Chickahominy, and that there were strong hopes that Longstreet's division would intercept the retreating enemy. General Holmes, commanding a division, was said to be between the enemy and the river with a force of fifteen thousand men. Every effort seemed to be made by a new disposition of our forces to repair the unfortunate circumstances by which an enemy with three divisions in his front had effected at least a temporary escape from a position in which it was a paramount object of the contest to hold him.

The last accounts we have of the situation of the enemy, and which we can recommend to our readers as reliable, leave no doubt that his retreat has been intercepted. We are able to state positively, that we have forces between him and the river, including Gen. Holmes' command of fifteen thousand men.—It is also certain that General Jackson crossed the Chickahominy yesterday morning, and that the main body of McClellan's forces is on this side of the Chickahominy, in Charles City county, where his retreat has been intercepted and he has again been challenged to battle. The condition of the enemy excites hopes of a most favourable result to our arms.

Information of the progress of our arms yesterday were meagre on account of the movements being conducted further away from the city.

It was stated by persons who left our lines yesterday afternoon that general fighting was progressing. These statements, however, we believe to be unreliable to the extent to which they go. There was some shelling about noon, and probably some action in the afternoon preparatory to the great contest; our troops are busily marching and countermarching to effect the complete investment of the enemy's position.

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE—POSITION OF THE ENEMY.

The latest accounts which we can get from the critical portion of our lines, and recommend to our readers as reliable, represent that late yesterday afternoon the enemy was in position near White Oak Swamp; that all the roads to the Chickahominy were in our possession, Jackson's division having a position at Bottom's Bridge; that a portion of our forces had got in the rear of the enemy and were driving him back, and that late in the evening our forces in his front had drawn up in two lines of battle for a general action, which the enemy was endeavoring to decline. The attack was made by General Huger on the front of the enemy, who was at that time in the angle formed by the intersection of the New Market and Quaker roads, with Generals Holmes and Magruder in his rear. After a short and desultory contest the divisions of General Longstreet and A. P. Hill were moved up, and attacked the enemy with great fierceness, and the action became general with terrible loss on our side, but terminated with the result of driving the enemy back for about a mile and a half, and putting him in a position where he will be forced to fight in the morning with every prospect of the rout of his forces, as it is supposed that our attack will be made this morning on his front and both flanks. Longstreet's division is reported to have been badly cut up, particularly the brigade of General Anderson, of South Carolina, and General Kemper, of Virginia. It is supposed that an inconsiderable portion of McClellan's army may have reached James river.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE BATTLES AND THE LOCALITIES.

The readers of this paper have been posted from day to day, as well as it was possible to do so, upon the progress of the momentous struggle going on near this city, and which has shed such lustre upon the Confederate arms. Yet, for a better understanding of it to those not familiar with the ground, we deem it proper to group together the main points of the narrative continued from day to day.

The Chickahominy is a stream rather above the dignity of a creek, and not fully up to that of a river, which meanders through the tidewater district of James river, in a line generally parallel to the James, at a mean distance of ten or twelve miles from that river, until it (the Chickahominy) reaches the lower end of Charles City county, when it abruptly turns southwardly and empties into the James. It is

the northern boundary of both Henrico and Charles City. It is skirted generally by wide low lands, and in some parts considerable swamps. McClellan's army had, a part of it, crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, and were fortified on the Williamsburg road, and adjacent to it, to within seven miles of Richmond—the point where the battle of Seven Pines occurred. The enemy was also strongly posted for many miles on the north bank, the heights of which were fortified with great energy and skill from Meadow Bridge, his extreme right, to some two miles below Bottom's Bridge, a distance of about twenty miles.

Meadow Bridge is 6½ miles from and north of the city, and at that point the Central Railroad crosses the Chickahominy. The enemy were posted on the heights beyond. The York River Railroad crosses the Chickahominy about ten miles from Richmond, and about that distance below Meadow Bridge. Mechanicsville is a mile beyond the Chickahominy, six miles from Richmond, and some two or three miles below Meadow Bridge. Other points which have become famous in the battles are in this order: Elyson's Mill, Beaver Dam, Powhite, or Hogan's farm, and Coal Harbor—all on the North bank, and covering a distance of some twelve miles.

On the south side, and south of the York River Railroad, are the following roads, so often referred to in the narratives given now, as well as in the battle of the Seven Pines. The Williamsburg road, which connects with the New Bridge and Nine Mile roads at and near Seven Pines, crosses the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. The New Bridge road crosses the Chickahominy about eight miles from the city. Meadow Bridge is North, and the route of our victories being from thence down the southeast line pursued on Chickahominy, is brought up at Bottom's Bridge, due east of the city.

We find in the Enquirer, of yesterday, so brief and clear a review of our operations against the enemy in these localities, that we make it part of this article:

"On Thursday at three o'clock Major-General Jackson took up his line of march from Ashland, and proceeding down the country between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers, he uncovered the front of Brigadier Gen. Branch by driving off the enemy collected on the north bank of the Chickahominy river, at the point where it is crossed by the Brook Turnpike; General Branch, who was on the south bank, then crossed the river and wheeled to the right, down its northern bank. Proceeding in that direction, General Branch, in like manner, uncovered at Meadow Bridge, the front of Gen. A. P. Hill, who immediately crossed. The three columns now proceeded *en echelon*—Gen. Jackson in advance, and on the extreme left, Brig. Gen. Brach (who was now merged with Gen. A. P. Hill) in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the right, immediately on the river, Jackson, bearing away from the Chickahominy in this part of the march, so as to gain ground towards the Pamunkey, marched to the left of Mechanicsville, while General Hill, keeping well to the Chickahominy, approached that village and engaged the enemy there. The military talent exhibited by Gen. Hill in this approach and assault is worthy of great commendation, and has won imperishable honors for that gallant young officer, while the courage, ardor and firmness of his officers and men in the assault of the enemy's earthworks at Ellyson's mill have reflected the greatest glory upon the Confederate army. Driven from the immediate locality of Mechanicsville, the enemy retreated during the night down the river to Powhite swamp, and night closed the operations of Thursday.

"As soon as General Hill cleared the road at Mechanicsville, General Longstreet's *corps d'armee*, consisting of his veteran division of the Old Guard of the Army of the Potomac, and General D. H. Hill's division, debouched from the woods on the south side of the Chickahominy, and crossed that river at Mechanicsville. The position of our army on Friday night may be described as forming, with the Chickahominy, an acute angle, our left still in advance under General Jackson, lying over towards the Pamunkey; General Hill occupying Mechanicsville and the centre, and Gen. Longstreet with Gen. D. H. Hill, composing our right, lying immediately along the Chickahominy.

"Friday morning the general advance *en echelon* again began, Gen. Jackson in advance and far to the left, gradually converging to the Chicahominy again; Gen. A. P. Hill in the centre, and bearing towards New Coal Harbor; Gen. Longstreet and Gen. D. H. Hill coming down the Chickahominy to New Bridge. Arrived at Hogan's house, near New Bridge, Gen. Lee awaited the consummation of his magnificent strategy—courier after courier arrived informing him of the approach of each division.—As soon as Jackson's arrival at Coal Harbor was announced, General Lee and Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by their respective staffs, rode by Gaines's Mill and halted at New Coal Harbor—here they joined Gen. A. P. Hill. Soon the welcome sound of Jackson's guns announced his arrival and that the battle had begun.

The enemy now occupied a singular position, one portion of his army on the south side of the Chickahominy, fronted Richmond, and was confronted by Gen. Magruder—the other portion on the north side, had turned their backs on Richmond, and fronted destruction in the person of Lee, Longstreet, Jackson and the Hills.

"These last were, therefore, advancing on Richmond with their backs to the city; such was the position into which Gen. Lee had forced McClellan. The position which the latter here occupied, however, was one of great strength.

"Jackson having begun the contest, it was taken up by Gen. A. P. Hill in the centre, and by D. H. Hill, on the left; Longstreet, in reserve, supported immediately the centre under Gen. A. P. Hill. From the beginning of the conflict, Jackson pressed up and D. H. Hill down the Chickahominy. Our wings were thus approaching each other, while our centre was driving the enemy back upon the river. From four o'clock until eight the battle raged with a display of the utmost daring and intrepidity on the part of the Confederate army. The enemy's lines were finally broken and his strong positions all carried, and night covered the retreat of McClellan's broken and routed columns to the south side of the Chickahominy. This retreat to the Richmond side of the river was continued through Friday night, and the morning of Saturday. Closely watched and pressed by our army, he held his fortified camp on the south side of the Chickahominy during Saturday, but evacuated it during the night, and resumed his retreat, taking direction towards James River.

"The operations of our army since Sunday morning have been principally on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy; on Sunday, however, Jackson commanded Bottom's Bridge, and though unable to cross it because it was under range of the guns of the enemy, prevented its use of the enemy, while he built himself another a mile above, where he crossed his army to the south side on Sunday evening, leaving General Stuart's cavalry on the north side.

"The retreat, which began from the north side on Friday night, on yesterday changed into a flight; and the *foot races* by the armies of the Potomac are now being run down towards James River, through Charles City. The position of the armies at the time of writing this, owing to McClellan's rapid movements and brilliant strategy, may be designated as decidedly shifting; indeed dissolving views are the principal parts of the flying Federal panorama.

"The result of the conflict thus far is a splendid tribute to the capacity of our Commanding General, Robert E. Lee. Henceforth his name is as immortal as history can make a man. The facts when analyzed, as we hope soon to be better able to do, will display a combination of strategy, prudence, vigor and sagacity in planning the attack, that have rarely been equalled in the history of military operations. We are proud of the pure patriot and modest General who has thus unhorsed the boasted 'Young Napoleon.'"

From the Rich. Enq. of Wednesday July, 2nd.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE RICHMOND—A DESPERATE BATTLE ON MONDAY EVENING AND YESTERDAY—THE FEDERAL ARMY DEMORALIZED—McCLELLAN'S SPEECH TO HIS ARMY.

News from the line of operations, now 12 miles from the city, came up early yesterday morning, giving accounts of a desperate battle near White Oak Swamp, on Monday evening, between Longstreets command and the enemy. The latter having found themselves hemmed in on all sides, and being provided with but a limited supply of stores & ammunition, attempted the hazardous expedient of cutting their way through. The battle raged fearfully for some hours, and the losses on both sides were very heavy. Among the killed was Lieut. Col. Joseph V. Scott, of the 3d Va. Regiment, whose remains were brought to the city on yesterday, to be sent to Petersburg, the late home of the gallant officer, to-day. Many others fell in the engagement, but the enemy was finally driven back. Many prisoners were taken and among them Maj. Gen. McCall, whose capture is mentioned elsewhere. Two other Generals were also captured, according to the account of a courier from the scene of operations.

Yesterday morning, the enemy made another desperate attempt to escape by way of the Quaker Road to James River, but were signally defeated. Officers who arrived Yesterday afternoon, and reported the progress of affairs at headquarters, brought information of the utter demoralization of the Federal army, adding that "it is gone to pieces," also that a large number of prisoners had been and were being taken at the time of their departure. To secure the *debris* of the army was the work then in progress.

This intelligence gives, in brief, a view of the events which transpired on yesterday.—Details of the battle reached us in a disconnected form, all, however, tending to substantiate the above, and recounting a number of splendid movements which add laurels to the chaplets already won by our invincible troops.

President Davis was on the field during the day, and made a narrow escape, we understand, from injury, which might possibly have proven fatal. He had taken position in a house near the scene, when word was sent him by General Lee to leave it at once, as it was threatened with danger. He had scarcely complied with the advice before the house was literally riddled with shell from the enemy's batteries.

Prisoners state that on Monday evening McClellan addressed his troops in an animated strain, conjuring them, "for God's sake and for the sake of their country and the old flag around which so many fond recollections clustered, to join in one more last struggle to reach our gunboats on the James river. I have been frustrated in all my plans against Richmond. We must cut our way to the river, and then I shall await reinforcements.—I do not give up the hope of yet capturing Richmond." Their fighting subsequently showed that his words were not without effect, though eventually to little purpose.

THE BATTLE FIELD ON FRIDAY.

There are now fifteen hundred wounded Federal prisoners in the general hospital, on the battle field of Friday last. Nearly two-thirds of them wounded in the back. The number of dead on the field is enormous, and the atmosphere is impregnated with the corruption which comes up from the half buried corpses. All of the Confederate dead on the field have been decently interred and headboards, made of pieces of lemon and orange boxes found in the deserted camps, have been planted by their graves.

FURTHER FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

We extract from the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday the following account of the fight on Tuesday, from which it will be seen that Gen. Ransom's splendid brigade of North Carolinians have covered themselves with glory. The charge they made in the face of a battery supported by five brigades of the enemy was certainly unparalelled in the history of the war:

TUESDAY'S OPERATIONS.

During the forenoon on Tuesday there was no regular engagement, but much desultory firing along the whole extent of the retreating and advancing times. In the afternoon, about 2½ o'clock, a brisk fight was commenced on the right of the left wing of our army. Jackson's corps, then situated convenient to Dr. Poindexter's farm, on the Williamsburg road, and directly opposite Turkey Island creek. The character of the country here is slightly undulating, the intervening ground between the belligerent parties consisting of open, cultivated fields, whilst the extremes are dense woods of heavy timber and thick undergrowth. From the situation occuped by our troops, the enemy was discovered in large force deploying their troops, and placing their artillery in position. Bodies of skirmishers were thrown out from our column with a view to test the disposition of the enemy. This required but a short time to accomplish, as a brisk fire was soon opened upon them. Our artillery then opened fire upon the batteries of the enemy which had the effect to produce another "artillery duel," lasting for one hour and a half, both parties serving their pieces with decided skill. Heavy infantry were advanced to support our artillery, and a general fight ensued which resulted in the repulse and temporary withdrawal of the enemy; but, ultimately rallying and bringing to their aid a battery on their right, they opened a fierce oblique fire on the left flank of our forces then in action. This fire, which was excessively severe, was continued without intermission and responded to with spirit by our own artillery, until 6 o'clock, p. m.

An intermission of some half hour then occurred, during which time, according to the representation of prisoners subsequently captured, the enemy at this point were heavily reinforced, when the fight was again renewed, our centre and right of line becoming engaged. For three successive hours there was kept up one unbroken roar of artillery and musketry, which, for its fierce intensity, exceeded anything that has occurred in the whole series of bloody battles around Richmond. The very earth trembled beneath the deafening and incessant peals. Notwithstanding the fatigue and well nigh exhausted condition of our men, from their almost superhuman labors of the previous six days, they entered this fight with an ardor and readiness, plainly indicating their unchangeable determination to conquer or to die. About 9½ or 10 o'clock, our artillery ceased firing, having effectually silenced the batteries of the enemy. This however, it is due to say, was the only perceptible advantage gained by this wing of the army in the afternoon's operations. The loss sustained by both contending parties was heavy. How many on either side it is impossible to state, or even give an approximate estimate.

Whilst these operations were going on, on the left wing of our army, a scarcely less severe fight was progressing on the right, where the division of Gen. Huger was engaged. The brigades of Mahone and Armistead had been exerting themselves against a largely overwhelming force of the enemy, but being compelled to fall back in order to rest their men, Gen. Ransom's brigade was ordered forward. It consisted of five regiments, viz: 24th, Col. Clark; 25th, Col. Rutledge; 26th, Col. Vance; 35th, Col. Ransom, and 49th, Col. Ramseur, all North Carolina troops.—They were ordered to charge two heavy batteries, that were supported by not less than five Federal brigades, and all the while they were marching up to make the charge were under three fires. They did not falter, however, but went forward into the very teeth of the enemy, without the slightest indication of hesitation. It was, beyond question, one of the hardest fights, and one of the most desperate charges that has been made during the whole war.—This one brigade engaged the main body of the enemy's army at this point, and when compelled to withdraw did so in the most perfect order, and with the most undaunted spirit. Gen. Ransom fearlessly and intrepidly led his brigade on horseback, and was during the whole continuance of the fight exposed to the leaden hail of the enemy.

Col. M. W. Ransom, of the 35th regiment, was wounded in the early part of the fight by a Minie ball in the arm, but remained at the head of his Regiment rallying and cheering his men, till struck by a piece of shell in the side and prostrated. Lieut. Col. Pettway then took command of the Regiment but was almost immediatly killed. Col. Ramseur, of the 49th, was wound, and the casualties are very large throughout the entire baigade. We held our ground, and Gen. Ransom and his men slept upon the field they had formerly occupied, and but for the pelting rain would have renewed the fight yesterday morning.

There were, doubtless, other divistons and brigades engaged at different points along the line, who acquitted themselves with the same heroic and determined courage as that of the gallant Ransom; but being unapprised of their partiular participation in this grand struggle for the defence of liberty, we are not prepared to notice them specially.

Northern Accounts of the Battle of Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday has the Baltimore papers of Tuesday, from which we make the following extracts:

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the Peninsula, by reason of the interruption of the telegraphic communication. Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any serious disaster.

The only intelligence that the government had allowed to see the light in the North was very meagre. The New York Tribune was the first to give news of the battle in an extra. The following is the statement of its special dispatch:

A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement, into which the enemy have unwillingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy, near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one.

The only force engaged on that day was McCall's division, the battle lasting from 2 o'clock till nine, P. M., when the division was ordered back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, expressing himself satisfied with the result.

The New York Herald has a special account from before Richmond, dated on Friday. The Herald's account says:

The object of the movement was to bring Porter's and other divisions to more close connection with the rest of the army—in fact, changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Sunday. It was the virtual surrender or vacating of the long line of defence heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within an effective distance. Also, to allow the rebels to follow up, and, if possible, to bag them.

Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to withdraw to two miles this side of Gwin's mills, early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following up, thinking he had gained a victory. Our troops slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossed the Chickahominy, and reached the position designated for their occupation by General McClellan. The rebels followed in great numbers, and by 8 o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy engagement occurred here, lasting till 7 o'clock, when a lull took place, but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity, having been reinforced. Our brave men stood the unequal contest like heroes, and our canister, shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoc. Our forces were increased by the brigades of Generals Slocum, Palmer, French and Meagher, and the rebels were badly beaten.

Meagher's brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers.

The ground which General McClellan ordered General Porter to occupy and hold was occupied and held in the first part of the day by General Porter's corps, only contending against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled our numbers to 45,000. The rebels had 60,000 men, under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Among our killed are Colonel Black and Lieut. Colonel Sweitzer, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania; Col. Gore, of the Twenty-second Massachusetts; Col. Bosh, of the First Michigan; Col. McQuade and Lieut. Col. Rider, of the Fourteenth New York, and Major Patterson, of the Sixty second Pennsylvania.

Some of the papers in the North openly denounce the government in the trick of withholding the news from the people, and are in a state of the most "irrepressible" anxiety about McClellan. This silence, they fear, augurs defeat. The New York World, between doubt and hope, thus speculates:

A battle which resulted, as we are informed by a trustworthy authority, in the grandest Union triumph of the war, and which would probably insure the capture of Richmond, took place at the close of last week, but the particulars we are not permitted to publish. Secretary Stanton having taken upon himself to prohibit the sending of all dispatches from Washington giving the details of the fight.

This decision of the Secretary of War will probably incense an anxious public. The people who are waging this war have a right to know the news as soon after it is known at Washington as is consistent with the public interests. There may be some good and sufficient reason for keeping back the news; and it is well, perhaps, not to be too hasty in condemning Secretary Stanton; but enough is known to excite the keenest anxiety until the particulars are published and the result understood.

There are several obvious theories to account for this suppression of the news. The first and most probable is that the final result was not officially known, and, that Gen. McClellan, if he was following up the enemy to Richmond, had not time to compose official dispatches to the War Department. Until he was heard from, it may be deemed inexpedient to make any publication of the disjointed facts in possession of the government.

Another and not so hopeful view of the case may be, that after the telegraph agent left the ground to take his special message to Washington, another battle may have taken place not so favorable to our arms, or which had not been concluded up to last evening. There is an unpleasant rumor, by way of City Point, that "Stonewall" Jackson turned the right of Gen. McClellan's line on Thursday last, but the authority for it is very bad, and then the Associated Press news must be later.

We incline to the belief that a victory has been won, and that General McClellan is now in or near Richmond. In a few hours, however, we hope that the public may be relieved from its painful suspense.

The New York Times is quite irritated over "the withheld news from Richmond," and objects to being "left in total darkness." It makes its demand for the news, "be it good or bad," in the following language:

The public appetite, which was whetted last night, at a late hour, by the publication of the telegraphic news, *via* Baltimore, that "we have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall," will find little satisfaction in the brief dispatch to the press this morning, which merely announces that "the Secretary of War has decided that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the Peninsula." The press had previously been informed by the War Department that as soon as information of the state of affairs in front of Richmond could be obtained it would be imparted to the public, "whether good or bad."

Leaving us in this condition of total darkness, with the knowledge simply that some action or movement of fundamental importance has taken place, we know not what to communicate to our readers, nor what inferences are to be drawn in the premises. What just or wise reasons there can be for withholding news from the public of events which have actually taken place, it is impossible to conjecture. If we do not have reliable advices at an early hour this morning the city will be thrown into a condition of uneasiness and ferment more painful than could be produced by the publication of any intelligence whatever.

We shall, however, be hopeful. Our first dispatch, announcing a triumph for our arms, come from a source usually careful and reliable; and, as it speaks of events which have been going on in front of Richmond for the last four days, it would seem as though General McClellan had followed up his victory near the Seven Pines on Wednesday last, and finally gained in the struggle, of which that was the initial movement. But speculation is useless until we have something definite upon which to base it. In the meantime, the public demand the news at once, be it good or bad.

The Baltimore Sun sums up the news, as far as received from McClellan, as follows:

Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, the government has no authentic information of the state of affairs on the peninsula, between the Chickahominy and James rivers, and that what has been received does not warrant the belief of any serious disaster to the Federal arms. The reports forwarded by the correspondents of the press indicate, however, that important events have transpired before Richmond within the last five days, but with the exception of a very brief account of a battle fought on Friday, no reliable information has come to hand. This engagement, it appears, was precipitated by the Confederates, who crossed the Chickahominy in large force and attacked the right wing of the Federal army, the battle lasting from 2 till 9, p. m., both sides fighting desperately. The Confederates are reported to have been repulsed three times, but the Federals finally, by order of General McClellan, fell back with a loss of twelve hundred killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss is not stated. The force engaged on the Federal side was forty five thousand, while the Confederates are supposed to have had sixty thousand on the field.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CONCEALS ITS DEFEAT.

The New York Times exposes the trick of the government most effectually in the matter by the publication of the following dispatches:

BALTIMORE "AMERICAN" OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29—9 p. m.

I am writing for the American a detailed account of events at White House, Before Richmond and on the peninsula, during the past four days, including facts obtained from Washington, having been sent for by special train to communicate with the President.

If you desire it I will send it to you. It will make four or five thousand words.

We have the grandest military triumph over the enemy, and Richmond must fall.

C. C. FULTON,
Proprietor of American and Agent Associated Press.

After waiting patiently for the news, as promised above, until midnight, we were surprised at the reception of the following dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 29—11 P. M.

The Secretary of War decides that nothing can be telegraphed relative to affairs on the peninsula.

Have tried our best to get it off.

C. C. FULTON, Agent Associated Press.

As a commentary on this, we append the following, which was received from the War Department yesterday afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
June 29—2 o'clock, P. M.

As soon as the department can obtain exact information of the state of affairs before Richmond, it will be imparted to the public, whether good or bad.

This dispatch is not intended for publication, but for the information of the press.

[For the publication of the above dispatches, Mr. Charles C. Fulton, one of the editors of the Baltimore American and Agent of the Associated Press, had been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry.—*Examiner*.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE NORTH.

The action of the government in keeping secret all its information, and refusing its publication, had created the wildest excitement in the North. Nothing is said to have ever equalled it. The New York Times says:

To-day, more than any other of the many remarkable Sundays of the war, has been prolific of excitement. During the whole day the most startling rumors have been afloat, and owing to the absence of any official intelligence the suspense has been terribly painful.

REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

The Baltimore Sun of the 1st announces the removal of Fremont in the following paragraph:

Gen. Rufus King has been permitted to decline the command of the army corps lately commanded by Gen. Fremont, that he may continue to command in person his admirable force, which, by incessant care he has brought to its remarkable state of efficiency. General Siegel is said to have been called to the command of Fremont's *corps d'armee* in consequence of his (King's) declension.

Papers of not so late a date mention that Fremont was succeeded by Gen. Pope. This is a mistake. His successor is the Dutch General Seigel. The Washington Star of last Monday agrees with the statement in the above paragraph from the Sun. At any rate, Fremont is "out of the ring," and the Hartford (Conn.) Times gives him the parting salute:

It is indeed fortunate if the administration has got rid of this office-seeking abolitionist. It is fortunate for the country; for his ignorance of military operations would certainly have brought further and greater disasters upon the army of that department. Let him be commander-in-chief of the abolitionists, with "no subordinate," since he has resigned his military commission for being placed in a subordinate position. He is fit only for Garrison's army of destructives, who desire to live under an "unwritten Constitution," so that they may, to use the beautiful and impressive language of our esteemed neighbor of the *Courant*, "loose the bonds of every slave upon this continent, and make the whole Southern region a live hell for one generation at least." All true friends of the country will rejoice at the recent act of the President in getting rid of this political abolition aspirant for the Presidency.

CORDIAL FOR SICKNESS IN THE ARMY—EDITORS MOBILE REGISTER.—To alleviate the sufferings and perhaps save the lives of many of our soldiers, whose sickness may be traced to the use of unwholesome water in limestone regions, such as Corinth, I recommend the use of blackberry cordial, & advise all families to make each from one bottle to half a dozen, and send them to the hospitals there. The following is a good recipe: Bruise the berries and strain the juice through a bag, to each quart of the juice allow a half pound of loaf sugar, a heaped teaspoonful of powdered cinamon the same of powdered cloves, and a grated nutmeg; boil these ingredients fifteen or twenty minutes, skimming them well. When cool, stir into each quart a half pint of brandy, then bottle well. In case brandy and loaf sugar cannot be had, substitute good whiskey and sugar house molasses. Avoid plantation molasses, brown sugar and bad whiskey. So much for the cure.

To *prevent* the disorder, boil the water before drinking it. The process of boiling precipitates the impurities, and when cool the water may be poured from the sediment and used. EXPERIENCE.

Col. Vance's Proposed Legion.—The Raleigh Standard says: "Forty companies were tendered to Col. Vance. He accepted thirty—all he was entitled to in his Legion. Acting under authority, he appointed Kittrell's Springs as the place of rendezvous; but as soon as he was generally spoken of for Governor, those in authority commenced to embarrass him in his efforts to raise his Legion, and it seems now that it is broken up. He was refused a furlough, which he was obliged to have, in order to visit Kittrell's to attend to his Legion. We know these things to be so."

ZEB. VANCE.

If it shall be the pleasure of the people to make him Governor, as at present they seem determined to do, on the 7th of August next, new energy and efficiency will at once appear in the discharge of the duties of that office which have become so important in these times of invasion and war. Had he been Governor at the time Newbern was taken we believe the result would have been quite different. All we lacked was more force, commanded and led by a proper officer. He would have had there the proper and necessary troops and would have inspired them with his presence and command. Had he been Governor we doubt whether the enemy would now have any foothold on the soil of North Carolina. He would have told the Convention that there was great need for something to be done for our seaboard. He would have aroused that body and the whole State so thoroughly to the great danger which threatened us, as to have caused such a gathering of our loyal citizens at the proper points, and such preparations made, that Hatteras and Roanoke Island would to this day, have remained our own. The intention of the enemy to attack these places was known long enough before hand to have gathered to these places and drilled the whole of the State militia.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Reich's Magic Blacking.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. [illegible]
Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the Cash system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. GOSLIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the citizens of Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

The Richmond Battles.

Inquiry is made almost daily, as to the final result of the contest at Richmond—the number of killed, wounded, &c. We have not seen any newspaper account pretending to give the whole number of casualties, and must content ourselves to wait patiently, until the excitement and confusion somewhat abates.

We fear the contest at Richmond is not yet over. We learn from the Petersburg Express that Yankee prisoners say, McClellan has still an effective force at Berkely, some 25 or 30 miles from Richmond, in a strong position, and will renew the fight. His force is represented to be now 80,000, or more men, he having been reinforced by Shield's Division. The greater portion of Burnside's forces are said to have been in the fight.

The Express says:

"Our scouts in late last evening from the section of country opposite Berkeley, report hundreds of vessels in the river in that vicinity, including every description of craft. As one expressed it, "there is a perfect bridge of vessels for two miles." Balloons were sent up Saturday and yesterday, which were seen on this side of the river, and the country for miles around is dotted with tents. Hundreds and hundreds of wagons are still to be seen, although many are known to have retired from the locality which they occupied during the last week.

It is now known that the retreating army have made a halt at Berkley, where flanked by Herring Creek, Berkeley Mill Pond, and with the river and his gunboats in the rear, McClellan will make a stand."

The following are the casualties reported among the field officers from N. Carolina:

Killed.—Col. Gaston Meares, 3rd Reg't; Col. Campbell, 7th; Col. McElroy, 16th; Lieut. Col. Petway, 35th; Lieut. Col. Faison, 20th; Major Skinner, 1st; Col. Lee, 30th.

Wounded.—Col. Stokes, 1st Reg't; Lt. Col. I. E. Avery, 6th; Col. R. H. Cowan, 18th; Col. Alfred Iverson, 20th; Col. Conner, 22d; Col. Christie, 23d; Col. Jas. H. Lane, 28th; Col. Reddick, 34th; Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Barber, 37th; Col. M. W. Ransom, 35th; Col. Ramseur, 49th; Lieut. Col. Ed. G. Haywood, 7th, (slightly); Lt. Col. James T. Kell, 30th; Lieut. Col. Purdy, 13th; Maj. Forney George, 18th; Col. Wm. J. Hoke, 38th; Lieut. Col. J. A. McDowell, 1st; Lieut. Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, 3rd; Maj. Ed. Savage, 3d; Maj. P. J. Sinclair, 5th; Maj. T. N. Crumpler is missing.

Even the above, we see Northern accounts represent the Richmond battles as having been "the most destructive of human life that the world has ever seen," having resulted in loss of killed and wounded, of not less than 40,000 men, of which it is estimated, that the Federal army lost fifteen thousand, and the Confederates double that number.

Although we have nothing official from Richmond, it is reported that our casualties amount to about 15,000.

It seems there is considerable dissatisfaction on account of our heavy losses in Tuesday's fight. Many of the charges ordered during the progess of the battle were given without the advantage or precaution of reconnoisances, and hence the havoc among our men." The Raleigh Standard learns that "heavy censure rests upon some of our chief commanders, for the wanton recklessness of life exhibited."

The report that McClellan was surrounded by our forces, and all his communications cut off, turns out to be untrue. It is now stated that he has kept up constant communication with the gunboats on James river; managed his retreat with great skill, saving most of his cannon, and sending in advance what stores he could preserve.

The Standard says:

"The prevalent opinion seems to be that McClellan, though badly whipped, is not yet conquered, and that he will entrench himself on the river and await reinforcements. The idea is, he will then try his luck by a movement on the South side of James river. Our commanders are on the alert, and it would seem that an attack on the South side is anticipated, as we learn a large force has been ordered to Petersburg. The losses of McClellan must be immense, in killed, wounded, prisoners, cannon, small arms, and all kind of stores and equipments."

The Conscripts.

On Tuesday last, the 71st Regiment met at Pfafftown, and those persons liable under the conscript act were enrolled. This act affects very severely the laboring class of Western North Carolina, at this particular time, when the corn crop needs all the attention which can possibly be bestowed upon it, and more particularly this season, when the growing crop is unusually backward, owing to the unfavorable spring. A great many persons have been already taken from the farm, and now all those between 18 and 35, will go, which, we believe, will not leave a sufficient number of hands for successful farming operations.—The consequence will be short corn crops.

Col. Masten, we learn, endeavored to have the time of departure of the conscripts extended till the first of August, but failed.

CONSCRIPTION.—The Raleigh Standard says: "It is understood that those between 18 and 35, who have substitutes in for the war, are not liable to duty under the law."

CANDIDATES.—It will be seen that Wm. Goslin, Esq., announces himself a candidate for the House of Commons.

Judging from the tone of the *Sentinel*, there is some dissatisfaction existing respecting the candidates heretofore announced, and without consulting the wishes of the people the name of Mr. Goslin, formerly a Whig, has been brought forward by the *Sentinel!* The *Press* had but little to say in regard to candidates for the Legislature and was satisfied when the ticket was full. And should there be a dozen more candidates in the field, it would still be immaterial to us, as the people will choose for themselves, and cast their votes accordingly. We are willing to trust the people.

THE CROPS.—It has been ascertained, since harvest, that the wheat will fall short of an average crop. Spring oats have been very much injured by the rust; but the winter oats are good.

☞ Mr. E. T. Boner, for some time connected with the business department of the *Sentinel* office, has become assistant editor.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. This is cheering. Besides the benefit to the patriotic individuals who have so long waited in vain for some return for their investment, the State treasury will realize the handsome sum of 240,000 from this dividend. We congratulate the Treasurer, (who will feel nearly as if the money was his own,) on this windfall.—*Foy. Obs.*

Mr. R. Toler of Bladen, N. C., has seven sons in the service of the Confederate States. Neither of them are under six feet in height, three of them weigh 200 pounds each and the other three will average fully 180 pounds each! What State or county can beat this.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Eligibility.

Messrs. Editors:

We have been really suprised to see the names of gentlemen recommended to the people as candidates for the Legislature, who are not eligible, and of course could not take their seats if elected. Members of the House of Commons must possess not less than one hundred acres of land, and Senators not less than three hundred acres in fee. So declares the Constitution of North Carolina, and the late Convention has not changed it.

With the objections which may be entertained, or the differences of opinion existing as to the merits of the *landed* qualification of members of the Legislature, we have nothing to do; but the fundamental law of the State must be respected and obeyed, under all circumstaces.

MONEY LOST

SOMEWHERE IN SALEM! The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the store of "Pfohl Brothers."

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Douthit, of the 21st N. C. Troops, reported in some of the Virginia papers as killed, put us a visit this (Monday) morning. He is wounded in the head by a piece of shell, not seriously we trust.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

We have nothing certain from the 21st, except what we hear from wounded members of the regiment who have returned home. They state that the regiment suffered considerably in wounded men, but by being killed in the engagements around Richmond. Since our last, we learn that Private Shulte, of this county, had his leg shattered by a shell; Private Stipe of Capt. Miller's Company, wounded in the left arm by fragment of shell; and Private Dawson, auole hurt by minie ball. The two latter are at home. The three companies from this county had but one out of their number killed, as far as heard from.

☞ In the 38th Regiment, Col. J. L. Hoke and Adjutant Gowes were wounded.

Among the casualties in this regiment we copy those in Company B, Capt. Cook., from Yadkin, on the 26th and 27th of June:

Killed, Corp. G. W. Wheeling, Private James Stokes, Sr., Jno. Crozart, J. Blackman,

Wounded: Serg't. H. B. Brown, J. A. Boon, G. C. Poplin, A. Gross, J. M. Atwood, G. D. Holcomb, W. M. Carter, A. S. Hair, W. Cook, J. E. Hutchins, A. R. Reese, R. D. Russell, D. T. Talley, W. H. Felts, L. J. Wells, W. R. Hains, John H. Gross, C. F. Armstrong.

Address of President Davis.

RICHMOND, July 8.

The President has issued the following congratulatory address to our victorious army:

TO THE ARMY IN EASTERN VIRGINIA—

RICHMOND, July 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS! I congratulate you on the series of victories, which, under favor of Divine Providence you have lately won, and as President of the Confederate States, I do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically served.

Ten days ago an enormous army, vastly superior to you in numbers and the material of war, closely beleagured your capitol and vauntingly proclaimed its easy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his entrenchments with well directed movement and death daring valor. You charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field, over a distance of thirty-five miles, and despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek safety under his Gunboats, where he now lies cowed before the army he so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toils and privations, and the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated, but a grateful people will not fail to remember your deed, and to bear you in loved remembrance, well may it be said of you that you have done enough for glory,—but a duty to a suffering country and to the cause of Constitutional liberty, claims from you yet further efforts. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your one great object being to drive the invader from your soil, and in carrying your standards beyond the outer boundary of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, Independence.

(Signed.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Va., of Typhoid Pneumonia, on the 8th of June, Mr. Joseph Cardwell, of Madison, N. C., in the 22d year of his age.

Also, at the same place, and on the same day, Mr. Wm. Baughn, son of Capt. Wm. Baughn, of Rockingham.

On the 15th June, of Typhoid fever, in Richmond, Lieut. Wm. M. Holt, aged 25 years, eldest son of Dr. W. R. Holt, of Lexington, N. C.

In Richmond, on the 18th June, of Typhoid fever, Adolphus A. Ross, aged about 21 years, a member of Capt. C. C. Cole's Guilford company.

Counterfeit.—A Yankee prisoner at Richmond attempted to pass off on a boy a counterfeit Confederate note of $10. All the prisoners were then informed, by order of Gen. Winder; that it was a criminal offence to attempt to circulate the bogus Confederate Treasury Notes obtained by them in Philadelphia. They were required to surrender the stuff. Twelve hundred dollars' worth were obtained from the men in Libby's ware-house.—*Fay. Obs.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF N. CAROLINA.

Those who are coming to Richmond to visit or to look out for sick or wounded friends, can do great good by bringing with them boxes of provision, chickens, eggs, butter, vegetables and such things. They are greatly needed here, as there is necessarily a great scarcity of such articles. Almost the entire surrounding counties have been subject to Yankee pillage and devastation. Added to this, the vastly increased population drawn to this center from the same causes which now call our people here, renders the call for such supplies more imperative at the present time, as they would tend greatly to alleviate the sufferings in the hospital, as well as to replenish the stock of such supplies as are each day here becoming more exhausted. If each person that comes will make it his business to bring with him whatever supplies he can collect, he will do a practical benefit to some suffering friends or countrymen in this city. I would also suggest to the ladies, that it is necessary to send only a portion of their donations in money, as the people here are lavish in their bounties, as the same mount of hospital supplies, shirts, drawers pants, and such things would quadruple the benefit to the recipients of the same. I can with truthfulness assert that the citizens and residents of Richmond and the ladies, are all bestowing their entire time and attention in superintending and caring for the sick and wounded, and that most of the requirements for the hospitals for the sick and wounded, are supplied from their voluntary contributions, and those of the kind people in the surrounding country who can contribute from the little that is left them. Mark each package distinctly, "Jno. F. Allen, care of Capt. Watson, A. Q. M., Richmond"—HOSPITAL STORES

WM. J. HOKE,
Col. 38th Reg't N. C. T.

We learn that the Secretary of War has authorized Maj. Mallett to exempt all militia commissioned officers from conscription who are recognized by the State authorities as subject to orders and liable to be put in command.—*Raleigh Journal.*

LATEST NEWS.

There is but little room longer to doubt that McClellan has effected his escape to James River with the remainder of his force, amounting to about 75,000 men, with a portion of his cannon and stores. It appears also that he has been reinforced strongly, making his army about 100,000 men.

He is entrenching on the river at the confluence of the Chickahominy and James rivers, under cover of the gunboats. His position is a very strong one. It was expected that he would be attacked on Saturday last, as the divisions of Jackson, Longstreet and A. P. Hill were near him. But no attack has yet been made, nor does it appear that ordinary prudence would allow an attack under such circumstances. Having failed to cut off his retreat, when according to rumor he was entirely in our power, and when every attack upon his batteries was attended with severe loss, it could hardly be the part of wisdom to attack him in his present position, when so little can be gained at the risk of so great loss.

His present position is about 50 miles below Richmond by water, and some 30 miles, perhaps, by land, and supported by his gunboats in both rivers.

We have seen no official statement yet of the extent of our captures in cannon, small arms, prisoners and stores, but we begin to fear that rumor has magnified our gains vastly beyond the truth, as it has no doubt our losses. A number of our men, perhaps several hundred, must be in the hands of the enemy. We are concerned to ascertain the condition of Maj Crumpler and Capt. Ruffin and others of our cavalry, who are reported wounded and missing.

We hope that our forces will not be kept playing "bow-peep" with McClellan, if there be any chance to make a dash at other points. Action, action is what is needed.

The Yankee accounts of McClellan's successes before Richmond are really amusing. They are however beginning to appreciate the real condition of the Grand Army.

The subject of intervention still occupies the Northern papers. Indeed, the signs of the times are indicative of an early movement on the part of France and England. It is rumored that they have already given Lincoln notice that the war must cease. Lincoln, backed by the Governors of several States, has made a call for 300,000 more men. General Scott has started for Washington City, and Lincolndom appears to be excited.

Mrs Gen. Beauregard, it is announced, died recently in New Orleans. The General's health is said to be bad.

Buell with a strong force is moving towards Chattanooga and East Tennessee.

Vicksburg still holds out with spirit. The Yankee fleet has received more damage than it has done to the city.

The Yankees with considerable force had taken Holly Springs, but it is said they have been driven out by Jackson's Cavalry.—*Standard.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

Through the polite attention of a friend we have been placed in possession of Northern papers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst. These papers contain graphic accounts of the recent engagements in front of Richmond, all evidently prepared for effect. We are unable this morning to publish these accounts in full, but select the following most important items:

The Federal Government has been formally notified by the Ministers of two leading European Powers that the war must be immediately brought to a close. So telegraphs from Washington the correspondent of the New York "Herald."

The New York "Evening Post" contains a statement that Lincoln has issued a proclamation for 300,000 more troops.

The army correspondent of the Associated Press, who claims to have arrived at Fortress Monroe direct from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, reports that after seven days hard fighting, McClellan, pressed with superior numbers, was forced to retreat to a point on the James river, near Turkey Island, where what remains of the army is safe under cover of the gunboats, and where, we are told, it is now reinforced. The battles, it is said, have been "the most destructive of human life that the world has seen," having resulted in a loss, in killed and wounded, of not less than forty thousand men, of which, it is assumed, that the Federal army lost fifteen thousand and the Confederates double that number.

All the bridges across the Chickahominy are said to have been blown up by McClellan in his retreat, and all the property, stores, &c., destroyed which he could not save. The seige guns, or a portion of them—for the accounts differ—fell into the hands of the Confederates, who are also said to have taken about forty pieces of artillery.—Some of the enemy's artillery is reported to have been taken by McClellan together with many prisoners; but rather than be encumbered with them they were subsequently released. McCall's division suffered terribly in the fight between Savage Station and Fair Oaks; McCall himself being wounded and taken prisoner. Gen. Reynolds was also taken prisoner, but the fate of their respective commands is not stated. Generals Meade and Gorman and Burns were severely wounded, the former having since died in this city. Gens. Sumner and Heintzleman, being but slightly wounded, remained on the field. From the same source we learn that on the part of the Confederates, Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina were killed.

Trouble Brewing in the East.—The last arrival from Europe brings an important rumor that the Russian government has addressed a circular to all its agents in the East, recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rupture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Napoleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey. So "the sick man" will soon be in greater trouble than ever, if rumor tells the truth.

There were nine of the political prisoners who escaped from a Confederate prison here last week. A negro boy, the property of M. S. McKenzie, Esq., seven miles south of this place, arrested one of them next morning before breakfast; and five others were brought down on the Western road in the afternoon. We believe all but one have been arrested and returned to their quarters in the prison. It seems to be a waste of time and effort for any of them to attempt to escape. The people are wide awake as regards these scamps, and they detect these prison birds at first glance.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

[redacted] FLOUR AND BACON OUT [redacted] OF THE STATE.

[redacted] stringent measures ought to be [redacted] kept up by our State Governments to prevent flour and bacon from being [redacted] of the State. With bacon at [redacted] per pound, meal at $1 75 per [redacted] and flour at $12 to $15 per barrel, the suffering poor among us can scarcely [redacted] it. Speculators and millers are allowed [redacted] and the corn, and especially the flour and bacon out of the State, the poor must suffer keenly the pangs of hunger. Speculators are the worst enemies the South has. They, with those who skulk from the war and at the same time abuse the true Union men as traitors, are the only Lincolnites we have among us. The scorn of all good men and patriots, and the frown of God himself will rest on those who, for a few dollars more, are sending bacon and flour out of the State, or selling it to be sent out, while the poor in their own neighborhoods are actually suffering for these articles. Such people care neither for their country nor their neighbors, so they can make money. Mark them!—*Standard.*

It is said that North Carolina has 43 Regiments in the army around Richmond, and that she has one fourth of all the troops there. The published lists of the Richmond Hospitals comprise men from 28 of our Regiments, showing that 15 had not been engaged up to the date of those lists.

The Richmond Whig gives a list of the Yankee Regiments from which the prisoners are taken who are registered in Richmond. It counts up 112 Regiments and 13 battalions, &c. Of course at least that number of regiments and battalions have been actively engaged in the battle. Probably others were engaged from which no prisoners were captured.—*Observer.*

FROM EUROPE.

Last week we briefly noticed the European news.—We now copy some passages of parliamentary debate:

"With respect to the rumors of mediation [said Earl Russell, concluding his speech on Butler,] he was glad the question had been put, for such rumors were likely to lead to much mischief. Her Majesty's Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to England. Therefore, there had been no communications of any kind on the subject between the two Governments. Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future day, if circumstances should prove favorable, he must say that the present time appeared to him most inopportune. He conceived that in the embittered state of feeling in America it would lead to no good, but retard the time for such an offer being favorably made.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopwood asked if there was any truth in the mediation rumors?

Lord Palmerston said, that no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

The "Times" says there will be no disposition to quarrel with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they may deem proper. It admits that advice from England would not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see the Emperor of France or the Czar of Russia press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by England.

The "Times" then speculates on the disastrous effect of either a Northern conquest, or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the Intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted by the exhausted combatants. England may then, with prudence, hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more favored neighbors.

The Morning "Post" says that Lord Palmerston's announcement that no mediation was intended, will be received with satisfaction, as an indication of the good sense of the governments of France and England, and of their respect for international laws.

After expatiating, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the "Post" says the time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of the neutral States to interpose in the American troubles; but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly to stand aloof.

Frightful Accident.—Our telegraphic reporter at Atlanta, informs us by telegraph, dated the 7th, that an up and down train collided at or near Johnson, on the State & Atlanta R. R., by which an engineer, fireman and eight soldiers were killed and thirty persons wounded.

MARRIED.

In this county, near Winston, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. F. R. Holland, Mr. JOHN A. JOYNER, of Grayson County, Va., to Mrs. SALOME BUMGARDNER, of Forsyth County, N. C.

DIED.

In this place on the 4th inst., Dr. F. H. SHUMAN, at the advanced age of 84 years.

He came to this State in early life, and located in Bethania. In 1816 he removed to Salem, where he uninterruptedly practiced medicine up to the time of his death. As a physician he acquired a reputation which secured him an extensive practice in this and adjoining counties.

With a clear penetrating mind, he could at once grasp the most difficult questions; and in debate he had but few equals. In the hour of death, he remained perfectly calm and collected, and put his trust in that Redeemer who had become precious to his soul in his long protracted illness.

COM.

In Raleigh, of Typhoid Fever, Capt. J. W. ATWOOD, of this county. His remains were brought home for interment.

In Thomasville, on Saturday morning, the 28th of June, very suddenly, MARTHA LILLIAN, only daughter of William and Mary J. Barrow, of Winston, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 12 days.

On the 26th of May, 1862, with relapse on Measles, MARGARET LUCINDA, daughter of Winston and Mary Ann Fleming; aged 3 years, 3 months and 3 days. She was a lovely and intereresting child. J. A.

SALT.

I AM now daily expecing to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others.

Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Volunteers Wanted!

CAPT. F. P. MILLER, having been detailed as Recruiting Officer for the 21st Regiment, would be pleased to enlist VOLUNTEERS, between this and the 8th inst., or on that day, from the counties of Stokes, Surry, Davidson, Rockingham, Guilford and Forsyth.

Volunteers receive $10 bounty.

690 men are required to give this Regiment the required number—1,250.

Capt. Miller will have agents in the above counties on the 8th inst.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others.

Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [6-6t-pr.adv.-$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.

Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20, 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

SALE POSTPONED!

OWING to the fact that the Conscripts have to march on the 15th inst., the sale of the property of the late Timothy Holland, deceased, advertised to take place on that day, is postponed until FRIDAY the 18th inst.

J. MASTEN, Special Adm.

July 4, 1862. 10-2t

ALL persons having Clocks, Watches, or Jewelry left at my Jewelry Store for repairs, will please come and claim them, pay charges, and take them away, as I shall probably close the establisement in a few weeks, to remain so during the war. I will not consider myself responsible for such goods after this notice has been published a reasonable time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 24th, 1862. 9-3w

WANTED

200 BARRELS FLOUR,
300 BUSHELS WHEAT,—

For which the highest market price will be paid

FOR SALE

8 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses, by the barrel. Apply to H. A. LEMLY.

Salem, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, P J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spaole
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michal Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker. James Ogburn,
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner. E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach. E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks,
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, &c.;

T. O. PARISH. [jy4,3m] J. M. WADDILL.

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July	next.
" Sides,'	on Thursday the 17th "	"
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th "	"
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th "	"
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st "	"
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d "	"
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d "	"
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th "	"
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th "	"
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th "	"
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th "	"
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th "	"
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th "	"
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st "	"
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd, "	"
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th "	"
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th "	"

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq, T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq, William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marsball.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's.	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

June 12th, 1862. **M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.***

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Booze,	H. Marshall,
James B. Barrow,	J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier,	Wm. J. McKaughan,
Mrs. S. Foy,	Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes,	John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt,	Thos. R. Tate or Mr.
Wm. Linville,	Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them unalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

Of this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven. Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. GODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11863
Alexander	5,388	19	611	6018
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,173	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5347	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2471	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,340	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	159	1969	8185
Caswell	6,591	479	9355	16915
Catawba	9,039	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	365	2463	8507
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16473
Cumberland	9,561	978	6830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2584	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3078	16601
Davie	6,601	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,496	551	7079	14126
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,150	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488	[illegible]	913	6401
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,632	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	99	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	[illegible]	291	5528
Johnston	10,838	193	4916	15657
Jones	3,810	107	3413	5330
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,990	116	519	6604
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	273	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	290	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4181	11628
New Hanover	10 617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,919	656	6888	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5103	16940
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,92[illegible]	392	3569	7848
Person	5,798	318	5196	11231
Pitt	7,450	127	8473	16050
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2045	16793
Richmond	5,214	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	8,280	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	439	7028	16633
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	2801
Stokes	7,647	86	2489	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,208	143	1597	4943
Union	8903	53	5246	14202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 586	265	2465	6 57
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5454	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1908	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.170	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

OLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now and it will repay you a thousand fold. Your armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," who, "gallant as an army with banners," will help in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the fanatics Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, hereto fore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Homes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be supplied.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.

Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.

Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.

A. E. Maxwel, [illegible] M. Baker.

GEORGIA.

Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.

LOUISIANA.

Edward Sparrow, [illegible] T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.

Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,

MISSOURI.

John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.

Laugdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.

Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.

H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.

Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Mcnnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne G Herbert.	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 5
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	95 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advise of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid codcern or DILLON & SMITH, as Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf